

as a man who had done more than any other American for the restoration of silver.

When the State of Georgia was called, H. T. Lewis, of that State, came to the platform and put in nomination William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, saying that if public office was a reward for public services, no man merited such reward more than he. In the late political contests Mr. Bryan stood among his peers, like Saul among the Israelites, head and shoulders above all the rest. "Honor him with the nomination," he said, "and you will do credit to the party, and earn for yourselves the plaudits of your constituents and the thanks of posterity."

A scene which was almost a duplicate of that which attended the nomination of Mr. Bland, was enacted when Mr. Bryan's name was proposed to the convention. The delegations from Georgia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Nebraska, Michigan, South Dakota and Mississippi rallied around the spear-shaped guidons which bore the names of their States, and indicated their positions on the floor.

Enthusiasm for Bryan.

All the silver delegates arose and joined in vociferous shouting and waving of handkerchiefs, hats, newspapers and every movable object upon which they could lay their hands. The scene was uproarious for about fourteen minutes.

Theodore F. Klute, of North Carolina, seconded the nomination of Mr. Bryan. He spoke of him as that young giant of the West, that friend of the people, that champion of the oppressed, that apostle and prophet of this great crusade for financial reform.

Mr. Bryan's nomination was also seconded by George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, who spoke of crowning a leader in the great agricultural movement. It was giving hope to the country and life to the Democracy. "We want," he said, "a young man to wield the sword of an indignant people. We want in this desperate contest a young giant, but of the loins of a giant republic. We want no Napoleon, who marched to a throne under the mantle of liberty. What I present to you is the new Cicero to meet the new Cæsar of to-day."

Thomas J. Kernan, of Louisiana, also made a seconding speech in favor of Mr. Bryan. "We have this day," he said, "unlike our Republican brethren, declared that we will no longer worship the golden calf which England has set up. We have refused to permit this idol to command us in the words of the Deity, 'I am the Lord, thy God; then shalt have no other gods before Me.' We have declared this day, that henceforth both gold and silver shall rule equal sovereigns in the world of finance. This is not a revolution. It is a restoration. It is not that gold shall be despoiled of any of her just powers, but only that silver shall have her own again." (Cheers.)

Mr. Kernan was so long before he named who it was he was supporting that loud cries of "Who is it?" were raised, and great uproar prevailed. He finally named Mr. Bryan and sat down.

Governor Matthews Named.

Senator David Turpie, of Indiana, rose to nominate Governor Matthews of that State, but was so indistinctly heard that cries of "Louder!" were raised, and the chairman explained that the Senator's voice was weak. The Senator said:

Our candidate believes in the immediate restoration of silver to the full franchise of the mint, that the standard silver dollar should be coined without restriction at the same ratio of 16 to 1 as was formerly by law established, and when so coined that it shall be a legal tender for all debt. He is not in favor of awaiting the action of European nations upon this subject, and perceives no reason for deferring or postponing the recoinage of silver to suit the convenience, assent or agreement of other governments. Admittedly sympathizing with the people of Cuba, he is as strongly attached to the doctrine of Monroe.

An American in every fibre, he would resist foreign aggression in any form. He heartily denounces as un-American the Republican platform adopted not long since at St. Louis, which would maintain and continue in this country that alien rule of foreign policy, the English standard of gold, and which purports at this conference to reduce the Government and people of the United States financially to their ancient condition as a colonial possession of the British crown. He thinks the freedom and independence of the mint and coinage of the United States are as necessary to our national prosperity as any other of our liberties; these rights once ours, now lost, from whatever causes, must and shall be regained.

And I now, therefore, in pursuance of the instructions of the United Democracy of our State, expressed in convention, and of the unanimous action of the delegates here present, do in all confidence place in nomination as a candidate for the Presidency the name of Claude Matthews, of Indiana.

Shouts for Cleveland.

While the Senator was speaking there was a constant passing of people to and fro along the aisles, whistles, cat-calls from the galleries and great confusion. A voice cried: "I nominate Cleveland," and cheers for Cleveland were called for and given. The Senator proceeded undismayed though his voice was inaudible ten feet away from where he stood.

Finally, however, the disorder became so great that Mr. Turpie appealed to the Chair and sufficient silence was secured to enable him to name Claude Matthews, and there was a slight demonstration of applause, which was confined to the Indiana delegation. Oscar Trippett, of California, seconded the nomination.

At 10:30, soon after Mr. Trippett took the platform, the uproar was so great that a delegate from Indiana suggested an adjournment. An attempt was made to restore order, and the sergeant-at-arms, who is quite a character and who delights in making speeches from the stand, addressed the audience, saying:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I want your attention for a few moments. I want to say that

the chairman of this convention desires that I shall announce to you that, unless there is perfect order, the convention to-morrow will be held without any guests. The delegations will be protected by the police, and the audience will not be permitted to come into the hall. Now, keep order!

The chairman added to the speech of the sergeant-at-arms a notification to the galleries that, unless order was restored, no one would be admitted to the hall to-morrow except delegates and alternates.

"Order," the chairman commanded, and he lectured the spectators, reminding them that they were the guests of the convention, and should keep quiet, so that the business of the convention might be transacted quickly.

Mr. Martin, of Kansas, indulged in some playful ridicule of the vain efforts of the chairman and sergeant-at-arms to maintain order, and said that if the same disrespect which was shown to Senator Turpie were repeated toward other speakers he would move to adjourn the convention until to-morrow, when it would be seen whether officers could protect the convention.

Fred White, of Iowa, was recognized to nominate ex-Governor Boies. Cheers of a comparatively mild type greeted the announcement, and the Boies banner was raised. Mr. White has a sonorous voice and a good delivery, and was listened to with attention. He said:

I am authorized by the Democracy of Iowa to present to this convention for the nomination for the high office of President the name of Horace Boies, of our State. I want to assure this convention in advance that this is not the result of any question of mere local pride, nor is it the result of any consideration of the question of mere availability. We ask you to nominate the candidate of our choice upon far broader grounds, upon the broad ground that Horace Boies is emphatically a broad man. Those of you who know him best do not hesitate either here or elsewhere to declare, with all the confidence that a thorough knowledge of the truth can inspire, that he is a man of the staunchest character, possessing a powerful personality and equipped with a combination of mental qualities that will make him, if elected, an ideal Executive.

If you select Governor Boies as your candidate and the people ratify your decision in November, we can promise you no protection from the White House during his administration; there will be no rockets sent up, the explosion of which will frighten the timorous or furnish a subject for foolish talk for the superficial; there will be no sensational performances upon the political trapeze at the Executive Mansion while Horace Boies is its occupant; he will write of our startling messages upon excitable public topics; we promise you none of these performances, but I tell you what we can and do promise you, and that is the inauguration and faithful execution of a policy that will commend itself to every philosophic mind and be applauded by every sincere patriot.

Governor Boies believes in an honest American dollar, authorized not by the British Parliament, but by a law of the American Congress and coined for use among the American people. He believes in a gold dollar of 22.2 grains of gold and in a silver dollar of 22.2 grains of silver.

Just sixteen times heavier.

The finger of a kind fate points to the election of Horace Boies; history seems to be anxious to repeat itself. Give us the man from Waterloo, and allies will flock to his standard, which will destroy Mark Hanna's

Napoleon No. 2 as effectively as the European allies destroyed the French Napoleon No. 1.

TILLMAN WAS HISSED.

The South Carolina Senator Wounded and Exasperated People with His Address.

Chicago, July 9.—Senator Tillman made a poor impression by his speech at the day session of the convention. During his address he was several times interrupted by storms of hisses.

He was in splendid voice, and his words could be heard even above the shouts of derision that greeted them. He paced to and fro on the platform, as a buccaneer captain might have walked the quarter-deck under the shadow of the black flag, with its skull and cross bones.

Senator Tillman Talks.

He said: "I will commence by introducing myself to you as I am (hisses), not as the lying newspapers have represented me. (Mingled cheers and hisses.) Mr. Chairman, there are only three things in this world that can hiss—a goose, a serpent and a man. The man who hisses the State of South Carolina ought to read the history of his country. South Carolina kept the fires of liberty alive during the Revolution. More battles were fought on her soil than in all the other thirteen States of the Union. (Great cheers.) I don't know whether I represent the people of the entire South or not." (Cries of "No.")

He said South Carolina started the trouble that liberated the black slaves. "I am here," he asserted with vehemence, "to liberate the white slaves of this country. (Great cheers.) I have been in thirteen States since April promulgating a new declaration of independence, the slogan is 'I or bust.'" The remark met with no response from the audience.

A Sectional Issue.

Senator Tillman continued: "Some of our Southern Democrats declare that this is not a sectional issue. It is a sectional issue. (Cries of 'No! No!' and hisses.)

"Truth is mighty and will prevail, and you can't sneer it away or destroy the facts by hissing. I am going to read some facts from the United States census reports. Now, just wait and see if these facts get into the papers. They will be suppressed."

After reciting the growth of wealth in the East, contrasted with conditions of other sections, he turned to an Eastern delegate and inquired: "Did you get this wealth honestly?" (Cries of "No! No!") Senator Tillman said he had no desire to stir up sectional strife.

Shouts of "Time!" greatly angered Mr. Tillman, and his rage was further increased when a band in the vestibule struck up a popular air.

Proceeding, Mr. Tillman said he knew

what was coming from the Senator from New York, and simply met it in advance.

In order to explain why he should offer a substitute to the resolutions of Mr. Hill. This speech he was aware had no connection with the platform, but as Grover Cleveland stood for gold monometallism and this convention had denounced that, for them to be now asked to endorse Grover Cleveland was to ask them to write themselves down asses and liars. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Hill, Tillman said, appears here as Mr. Cleveland's sponsor and apologist. In this connection he read these lines of Byron, and applied them to the New York Senator:

If, fallen in evil days on evil tongues,
Milton appealed to the avenger Time,
If Time, the avenger, executes his wrong,
And makes the word "Miltonia" mean "sublime."

He dared not to lay his soul in song. Nor turn his very talent to a crime; He did not loathe the sire to land the son, But closed the tyrant-brother he begun.

The point of the quotation failed to reach the audience and it fell flat.

Tillman's Resolutions.

Mr. Tillman then denounced the Republicans and wound up his harangue by offering the following resolutions:

We denounce the Administration of President Cleveland as undemocratic and tyrannical, and as a departure from those principles which are cherished by all liberty-loving Americans. The veto power has been used to thwart the will of the people as expressed by their representatives in Congress.

The appointive power has been used to subsidize the press, to debauch Congress and to overawe and control citizens in the free exercise of their constitutional rights as voters. A plutocratic despotism is thus sought to be established on the ruins of the republic. We repudiate the construction placed upon the financial plank of the last Democratic National Convention by President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle as contrary to the plain meaning of English words, as being an act of bad faith, deserving the severest censure.

The issue of bonds in time of peace with which to buy gold to redeem coin obligations payable in silver or gold at the option of the Government, and the use of the proceeds to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government, are both unlawful and usurpations of authority, deserving impeachment.

Tillman's resolution was coldly received, and before a vote was reached on it the withdrawal of it was demanded by the withdrawal of it. This he did after Senator Hill's resolution endorsing the Administration had been voted down.

McLEAN'S MONEY NEEDED.

But His Friends Hint That He Will Not Spend It Unless He Is Given the First Place.

Journal Convention Headquarters, Palmer House, Chicago, July 9.—Some close personal friends of John R. McLean to-day declared that he did not want second place on the ticket with any one! It has been stated all along that he did not want it with Bland. McLean himself will not say yet or may about the Vice-Presidency, nor has he responded to the overtures of Presidential managers for a combination. His forty-six votes have been eagerly wished

for, but they have not been in the market for a Vice-Presidential barter.

Those who say that he does not want the place with any one else do not talk with authority. They only argue from their knowledge of the man, but they know him well enough to make a pretty sure guess on his state of mind. Occasionally a man could be found to-day who suggested Allen W. Thurman, of Ohio, for second place. It is urged in his favor that his name and the fame of his father as an old-line Democrat would do much to help the ticket with the rock-ribbed Democracy who swore by the "Old Roman" and his famous bandanna.

Investigation does not show any great enthusiasm for Young Thurman in his own State. He is not so young, either, for he is a grandfather, but until his father's death Allen W. was not a very great figure in Ohio politics. The idea of nominating a great man's son has not prevailed in either Republican or Democratic conventions.

The friends of McLean resent the frequent reference to his wealth. Of late the arguments in his behalf have been that he would contribute handsomely if put on the ticket. There has been just the smallest hint that he does not propose to be used that way unless given first place.

Ever since the silver men have been sure of their success they have been asked "Where will you get your campaign funds?" General Warner said to-day that if Tillman had been the choice of the convention plenty of money would have been raised in the States west of the Mississippi, principally Colorado and Montana.

"But with any other man than Tillman," added the General, "we will have to depend on small contributions from the common people." The impression gained ground to-night that W. A. Clark, the rich Montana banker, will be the choice for second place. He will be glad to get the honor, and it is confidently predicted that Clark can raise more funds in the West than any other man who can be named.

NEW YORK WILL REMAIN.

Caucus of the Delegation Decides to Take No Further Part, However, in the Convention.

Journal Convention Headquarters, Palmer House, Chicago, July 9.—The decision of the New York delegation that they would not bolt the convention, but would take no part in the proceedings of the convention, and would not vote for any man placed in nomination upon the platform adopted this evening, was reported at a caucus of the delegation held in the parlors of the Washington Park Club after the afternoon adjournment of the convention. The entire delegation was present and agreed to follow this policy. Ex-Governor Flower, chairman of the delegation, presided, and the meeting was addressed by Senator Hill, William C. Whitney, William F. Sheehan, ex-Governor Flower, Smith M. Weed and others.

The more radical members of the delegation were in favor of leaving the convention and returning home. This proposition was discussed at length, but was defeated. The majority, as individuals, was in favor of leaving the convention, but decided that it would not be to the best interests of the Democratic party to do so. It was decided that all action taken should be taken as a State delegation, and not as individuals, and that the entire matter should be referred to the State Convention, which

meets in the Fall to nominate a Governor.

A committee of five, consisting of Frederic R. Condit, Senator Hill, ex-Governor Flower, Mr. Whitney and Mr. Sheehan, was appointed to confer with the members of the other delegations in favor of the minority report and use their influence in having them follow the action of New York. Ex-Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, and several other members of the Massachusetts delegation were at the Washington Park clubhouse during the conference, but took no part in it. When the meeting adjourned the members of the New York delegation returned to the convention hall. Mr. Whitney said:

"We will not bolt, as we do not consider it a wise course to pursue. As individuals there is scarcely a man of the delegation who would not be pleased to walk out of the convention. We do not think that it is the proper way in which to fight the silver people, and while we shall remain in the convention, we will take no part whatever in the proceedings."

Colonel Fellows was very outspoken in his denunciation of the methods pursued by the majority in the adoption of the platform.

"For one," he said, "I cannot and will not support the nominees of this convention on any such platform. The New York State delegation had nothing to do but refuse to vote. Their instructions were for a gold standard, and they have no right to take part in the convention which can only be compared to the Paris Commune. The Commune ruled in Paris for a short time, but was conquered. The assailing of the Supreme Bench of the United States is without parallel. The Commune in its wildest days never did anything quite so rash."

Senator Hill, when asked for his opinion of the platform, and what effect the action of New York would have upon the convention, said:

"I think in my speech I have pretty clearly given my opinion of the platform. What will be the result of the action of the New York delegation I do not know." Ex-Mayor Grant, speaking of the platform, said he had but one expression which he thought fitted the case, and that was that the whole thing was dishonest and could not be accepted by the Democracy of New York.

HENDERSON AGAIN PUT UP.

Iowa Republicans Honor the Congressman with a Renomination.

Waterloo, Iowa, July 9.—Congressman D. B. Henderson was renominated at the third Republican Congressional District Convention to-day.

It is a pleasing Republican proposition under normal conditions, for the majority is about six thousand.

POPULISTS GAIN ADHERENTS.

Silver Republicans of South Dakota Decide on Fusion.

St. Paul, Minn., July 9.—Senator Pettigrew and the other free-silver Republicans of South Dakota have agreed to fuse with the Populists.

They expect the Democrats will come into line later on.

Directory Shows an Increase.

The Brooklyn City Directory, issued yesterday, contains 243,601 names, an increase of 7,711 over last year. Much of the increase is attributable to the annexation of the Thirtieth (Flatlands) Ward.

BLAND SPENT THE DAY ON HIS FARM.

Not Once Did "Silver Dick" Leave His Haying to Go into the Town.

Went to Bed Early, Asking Not to Be Disturbed "if Anything Happened Late."

Only Every Hour Were Convention Bulletins Delivered at His House.

REFUSED TO MAKE COMMENTS.

No Such Stolidity in His Hearty, White-Bearded Father-in-Law, Who Says the White Metal Champion Is Not a Good Fighter.

Lebanon, Mo., July 9.—Richard P. Bland throughout the day betrayed his usual imperturbability. He did not come to the town once, but remained at the farm, where he superintended the haying and the mending of a fence which had fallen into disrepair. At the end of every hour he sauntered into the house, where copies of bulletins were as often delivered by a messenger.

He expressed no opinion as to the ultimate outcome of the convention, and made no comment on the unseating of Hill for temporary chairman by the convention. A telegram from Chicago was received by a local friend. The message read:

"Bland's enemies are circulating a card which says: 'If you want a confessional box in the White House, vote for Bland.' What does he say in answer?"

"I can only repeat what I have already said," replied Mr. Bland. "The delegates are in Chicago. They know the situation, and all I have to say is they should nominate the strongest man. I have entire confidence in the convention's wisdom. It will do what it believes to be best."

Lebanon Talking It Coolly.

To the dweller in a populous district it is difficult to convey an adequate idea of the local situation where the numbers of Bland enthusiasts is limited to twenty, although there are many well-wishers. The twenty are excited, the well-wishers are placid. The clubhouse, where bulletins are posted, had to-day perhaps a hundred visitors, but no more than thirty were present at any one time. If tranquility of demeanor evidences a philosophy, Lebanon has a Diogenes in almost every citizen. Thus undemonstrativeness is due to a variety of causes.

First, Lebanon is a Republican community; second Mr. Bland's rugged simplicity of attire and his almost daily appearance in a spring wagon drawn by the veteran and dispirited Pote have robbed Mr. Bland's presence of much éclat; third, Mr. Bland's indifference on the subject has had its effect to the neighbors, who, in their attitude, reflect that of their distinguished fellow-townsmen.

If the reader pictures to himself a little Missouri town of 2,000 inhabitants standing on a rocky plateau among the foothills of the Ozark Mountains with one gravelled street and a few persons sitting around the door of the only hotel, he has Lebanon to-day.

Two miles away is Mr. Bland's farm, a tract no better than the surrounding land, and so stony that almost half the acreage had to be planted with apple trees. Sauntering about the hay fields, looking into the poultry yard, rubbing the nose of "Pete," a spring along the rake, is Mr. Bland. In deference to Mrs. Bland's wishes he wears a collar, but disdains a necktie during the daytime, and refuses to wear a stud in his shirt bosom, and his increasing importance has made no change. He is pleasant, but not effusive in his manner.

Bland's Irrate Father-in-Law.

If the author of the Bland dollar is unique in his stolidity and indifference his father-in-law, General Ewing J. Mitchell, is nominal. He is a hearty white-bearded old gentleman who has had a long experience as a soldier, State officer, politician and Federal office holder. On the subject of the religious attack the General holds vigorous views. He said to-day:

"Bland two years ago replied in a letter to a query that he was a Methodist; his wife a Catholic and that he wished he were as good as his wife. Now, if I were asked the same way I'd tell them to go to the devil if they annoyed me with questions like that. It is nobody's business what religion Mrs. Bland has. She's my daughter, and while I have always been a Protestant, and always expect to be one, I did not question her right to join the Catholic Church when she decided to do so. I guess Bland felt the same way about it. I believe at least of that kind, recoil on the heads of those who make them. It's the last desperate card of the opposition, but I'm confident it will not win."

Bland Not a Good Fighter.

"Why does not Mr. Bland take hold of his canvass? It seems to need direction." The General smiled sadly and replied: "I have watched him for twenty-two years, and he's the worst politician I ever saw. He never made a fight for a Congressional nomination, and when there was any opposition he would want to withdraw, saying, 'If they don't want me, I don't care to go.' Then his friends would have to take hold and push his case."

In the afternoon Mr. Bland said he would not come to town this evening to hear the bulletins, as he liked to go to bed early, and never felt well unless he rested well. He asked the newspaper correspondents not to disturb him, "if anything happened late."

South Dakota Republicans for Gold. Aberdeen, S. D., July 9.—The Republican State Convention adjourned this morning after an all-night session. The St. Louis platform was adopted "in its entirety." The opponents of the gold standard, headed by Judge Palmer, of Sioux Falls, offered a substitute for the coinage of both gold and silver "without discrimination against either and at such ratio as will maintain the parity between both metals." This was laid on the table, 489 to 169. After the adjournment of this vote twenty delegates were nominated by acclamation: Governor A. O. Rigdon, Lieutenant Governor D. T. Shannon, Secretary of State, W. H. Ruddle, Treasurer, K. G. Phillips, Auditor, H. E. Mayhew, Attorney-General, S. V. Jones, R. S. Gamble and Colonel L. Crawford were nominated for Congress.